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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 33)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

—Job. 27.6

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. III. No. 33.

New York, Friday, August 12, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

The wage and working conditions agreement between Cleveland ladies' garment manufacturers and the Cleveland Cloak Joint Board went on trial before the Common Pleas Court of the City of Cleveland last week.

At the time of this writing we are not yet in a position to state the judge's decision. The facts of this suit, however, are as follows:

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland conducted a fight for the placing of the "outside" shops, that is the shops belonging to submain contractors and contractors, under the same union control which prevailed in the "inside" shops. This problem came up several weeks ago for a decision before the Board of Reference in the Cloak Industry of the City.

in the Coak Industry of the City of Cleveland, and the Board decided that the "inside" manufacturer is responsible for the work made in the "outside" shop, and that according to the agreement between the Employers Association and the union the "outside" cloak shops must maintain the same wage scales and standards as the "inside" shops. The decision also stated that no member of the Association can send work to "outside" shops on strike.

Naturally this decision was quite distasteful to the sub-manufacturers and one of these firms, located in the small town of Painesville, near Cleveland, undertook to break this decision by a suit in equity claiming that it is an interference with its business and tends to create a monopoly in the trade. It will be remembered that the Board of Referees in the city of Cleveland was instituted as an industrial court to decide peaceful matters and disputes arising from time to time in the local cloak industry.

"This suit," said Meyer Perlestein, manager of the Cleveland Locals of the International, "is aimed at the very heart of our agreement. If we cannot enforce conditions of our agreement, what good is it? Furthermore, if we cannot reach out and regulate outsiders who compete with us in Cleveland, is our agreement not null and void?"

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, is the attorney for the union.

The cry for help from the stricken population of Soviet Russia, fleeing in terror from the spectre of famine and starvation that is stalking the most fertile provinces, once the granary of that country, has reached the hearts of our workers. They responded with lightning rapidity to this call for aid and while others are just about beginning to talk of aid to the famine victims of Russia, our International, through President Schlesinger, has already issued to the various locals of our organization in the Greater City, a hurried call for action.

President Schlesinger's letter reads as follows:

Greeting:—The starving millions of Soviet Russia have appealed, through Tikhitchine and Maxim Gorky, to the people of America for aid. This cry for help is so heart-rending that it must be heeded at once. The workers of America must not abandon the unfortunate masses of Russia to perish from famine and the sickness that follows in its wake.

Our International is, therefore, calling a conference of all its locals in Greater New York to devise plans for immediate aid to the famine sufferers of Russia. You are urgently requested, upon receipt of this communication, to make arrangements at once for the Executive Board of your local to appoint a committee of five to meet with similar committees of all the other locals of our International next Wednesday evening, August 16th, at 7:30 sharp, in the Auditorium of the People's

We know that this call for action will meet with your approval and whole-hearted cooperation. Act without delay and help make the contribution of our International to this great emergency as effective and speedy as possible.

Subject to this call, the twenty-six locals of the International in New York City, including the Joint Boards in the Cloak and Suit and Waist and Dress industries, met in conference on Wednesday evening, August 10th.

at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, to decide upon means and ways for raising a substantial fund, worthy of the efforts of our organization, for the starving men, women and children of Russia.

The meeting which was attended by over two hundred delegates and active workers of the Union, was opened with a few touching remarks by General-Secretary Baroff who dwelt upon the importance of speedy aid for the sufferers. He was followed by President Schlesinger who spoke at length upon the great duty devolving upon organized labor in this world-wide emergency. Editor Yanofsky spoke after President Schlesinger and brought home the point that the great Russian famine could be alleviated and supported exclusively by the organized workers of America and Europe without resorting to the aid of capitalist institutions, if only the workers would respond in a full measure.

After a number of delegates had participated in the discussion, it was decided unanimously that each and every member of the International in New York City contribute a half-day's work for an International Fight-the-Famine Fund, same to be collected at an early date within the next few weeks, through a Directing Committee to be composed of one member at each of the locals of the International in greater New York. It is conservatively estimated that

with the hearty response that will surely be given to this fund by our membership, not less than four hundred thousand dollars can be raised through this half-day pay in New York alone.

Without losing any time, President Schlesinger forthwith announced the following members to act on the Directing Committee.

For the International Office:

Benjamin Schlesinger, Abraham Baroff, Morris Sigman, Fannia M. Cohn, Max D. Danish.

For the Cloak and Suit Joint Board
Louis Pinkowsky, Israel Feinberg
Louis Langer, Philip Kaplowitz.

For the Waist and Dress Joint Board
Jacob Halpern, Harry Berlin, M.
K. Makoff

For Local No. 1, B. Shane; Local No. 3, Samuel Lefkowitz; Local No. 6, M. Weiss; Local No. 9, I. Sorkin; Local No. 10, Israel Lewin; Local No. 17, Jacob Heller; Local No. 20, ...

No. 11, Harry Chancer; Local No. 12, Louis Wexler; Local No. 21, Max Bruck; Local No. 23, Harry Wandler; Local No. 35, Joseph Breslaw; Local No. 45, N. Menkoff; Local No. 48, S. Ninfo; Local No. 64, M. Libow; Local No. 66, O. Wolinsky; Local No. 82, M. J. Ashpius; Local No. 121, S. H. Tannen.

The names of the representatives of Locals No. 22, 25, 60 and 89 have not been designated as yet and will be picked by their respective Executive Boards.

Mr. Silescu seems to have made the most of an unusually wonderful voice and it will be strange if he does not make a lasting mark upon the operatic world." Mr. Silescu was formerly a member of the Canadian Opera Company, and more recently has sung at the Rialto here.

The Committee again wishes to state that only for the week-end can admit none but good-standing members of the International. This does not include friends or relatives. Non-members will be admitted for regular vacation period.

With members flocking daily to the office of the Workers' Unity House to make their Labor Day reservations, there is every indication that the house will be filled to capacity for the week-end.

As previously announced, the week and holiday will be marked by a con-

International Calls Upon President Harding to Liberate Debs

General-Secretary Baroff of our International forwarded this week a telegram to President Harding at the White House calling upon him to liberate the old martyr in Labor cause, Eugene V. Debs, and all the other political prisoners that still languish in American prisons, though the war has long been ended and most of the laws under which they were sentenced have already been repealed.

The telegram reads as follows:

President Warren G. Harding,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the one hundred and fifty thousand members of our organization we beg leave to urge ear-

cert, which will include numbers both by our own "Unity" talent, and by artists of recognised standing. The committee has been fortunate in securing the services of Marcel Silesco, a Viennese baritone, of whom our press notice read: "His singing showed temperament in a marked degree."

and favorable consideration and action in the case of Eugene V. Debs now in the federal prison at Atlanta and other political prisoners. Certain un-American elements are trying to link the name of Debs with the name of a certain deserter by name Berp doll in order to vilify and besmirch the name of an idealist whose whole life has been unselfishly devoted to the cause of labor. We hope that you will be able to see through this malice and will act in accordance with the principles of true justice and equity. Respectfully,

Abraham Baroff, General Sec'y
Treas., International Ladies
Garment Workers Union, 3
Union Square.

Next Thursday, August 18, right after work, there will take place the joint conference of the educational committees of our New York Local Unions. We consider this conference to be of great importance. The announcement of courses to be given for our members at the Workers' University and Unity Centers and also through the Extension Division will be submitted for discussion at the conference.

This is the first season that the Educational Department is open throughout the summer and it is now busily engaged in making all the preparations for next term. We are glad to announce that our faculty will comprise the same teachers we had last year, and that we succeeded

in adding a few more prominent teachers to our faculty who are highly qualified to teach workers through their technical knowledge and experience in such work.

One of them is Prof. Saunders of Oxford, England, who for years was identified with classes conducted by the Workers' Educational Association of England, and who is a student of the Labor Movement. He is now visiting the United States, conducting classes for workers at Amherst College. Prof. Saunders consented to give a course for our members at the Workers' University on the Social and Industrial History of Europe and America, with special reference to England. His course will be for

Continued on page 9)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE MURDER OF SID HATFIELD.

SID HATFIELD, former Chief of Police at Mattawan, and a central figure in the trial early this year of more than a score of men charged with the killing of a private detective, was slain last week on the steps of the Court House of the little town of Welch, W. Va., by a private detective, a spy in the service of the coal-mine owners in the Mingo district.

Hatfield, still a very young man, has for years been one of the leading fighters on behalf of unionism in the Mingo district coal fields. After the miners had been ejected last year from their homes and persecuted and hounded by the strong-arm men employed by the mine magnates, Hatfield continually defended the miners, in true mountaineer fashion, and succeeded in driving the Baldwin thugs out of the district to a considerable extent. Needless to say that he has thereby incurred the relentless enmity of these gunmen and their financial backers.

The ambush of Hatfield brings to a climax the fight between the mine workers and their employers in Mingo County for the right to exercise freedom of assembly, organization and speech in the coal fields of West Virginia. It is interesting to note that the slayer of Hatfield was the very same spy that was brought over by the mine owners to Washington several weeks ago to testify on their behalf and who admitted to Senator Kenyon that he was for nine years a "stoat pigeon" in the Mingo district and was in the pay of the mine owners while pretending to be a good union man.

Lively, the slayer of Hatfield, it is worth while noting, was admitted to bail and again roams the coal fields of West Virginia. It is freely doubted as to whether he will ever be brought to trial. Justice has its peculiar aspects on the battlefields of Mingo County, and already the "big" press of the country is trying to make it appear as if the murder of the miners' leader is the result of a local feud, an "ordinary" occurrence in the mountains of West Virginia. It is to be hoped that the United Mine Workers will push the persecution of Lively and his fellow-murderers to the utmost and will succeed in exposing to the world the total insecurity of life and limb of every person connected with union labor in the hapless colonies of Mingo County.

JAPANESE SHIPYARD WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

AFTER printing but meagre reports on the great strike of the shipyard workers "in Kobe, Japan, and announcing false reports of the workers returning to the docks, sensibly submissive and beaten, the newspapers carried last week a very interesting cablegram to the effect that the officers of the shipbuilding yards had finally informed the Governor of Kobe that their companies are ready to adopt, in principle, the system of placing the yards in charge of a workers' committee.

The shipyard workers, however, suspecting a ruse, were not satisfied with the offer of the owners to grant the workmen the right of "physical control" of the plants. The cable stated that the strikers were resolved to fight to the last, disregarding attempts at conciliation. In addition, they demanded the dismissal of the strikebreakers in the shipyards.

Obviously, the Japanese shipyard strikers know what they want and

are determined to get it. The attempt of the owners to sidetrack the issue of the fight by offering "physical control" of the shipyards to the workers from the original issue of the contest—for the right to organize—seems to have failed so far. Meanwhile, in conformity with the ruthless practices of Japanese industrial absolutism, already more than four hundred persons, including the leaders of the strike, have been taken into custody. The Kobe strikers have already paid a heavy toll for their determined attitude and are ready to go on in the full belief that they will win eventually and that ships cannot be built by workmen in prison.

PEACE DAY IN GERMANY.

AUGUST 1st was Peace Day in Germany. Tens of thousands of workmen in all parts of Germany pledged themselves on that day never again to wage war.

With the exception of Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and at present the stronghold of the militaristic element of the Fatherland, where assemblies were forbidden, demonstrations were staged in all of the large cities under the auspices of the trade unions, students' associations, the Peace League of Disabled Soldiers and some religious organizations. The labor movement of Germany took a principal part in arranging these demonstrations, which, aside from the cause of peace, also espoused support for the existing republican form of government, and were meant as a challenge to whatever remnants of militarism and of old Germany there still exist in that land.

The demonstration in Berlin was particularly impressive. Workmen from all parts of the city assembled in the Lustgarten, at the front and the sides of the former Kaiser's palace, singing revolutionary songs and listening to labor and Socialist orators. The spirit of the demonstrations and the ideas underlying them can be summarized best in the text of the number of orations delivered throughout the German Republic.

"Seven years ago the workers were not strong enough to resist, but since then we have been growing in numbers and in power and never again will we take part in war."

It is noteworthy that our press has printed very little or nothing about these demonstrations. The best explanation for it is, of course, the fact that it is not very "healthy" to let the world know that the German masses are committed to a definite policy of peace and progress, a policy which, as epitomized in the above quoted text, might serve as a guiding spirit for the workers of America as well.

SHALL CONGRESS ABSENTEES BE FINED?

CONGRESSMAN KISSEL of New York has introduced a bill in Congress to curb the growing practice on the part of a great many Representatives to draw pay while not attending Congress sessions.

It is a curious bill, one that will strike awe into the hearts of some of our national lawmakers. It proposes to pay members of the House on the basis of their attendance and would declare a seat vacant in case of consecutive absence over thirty days. It would double the pay of a member who is never absent, making his salary \$15,000. It also proposes a deduction of a large slice of a Congressman's salary in cases of non-attendance.

So far so good. Ordinarily it would be the part of good citizenship to line up in support of Congressman Kissel's measure. Yet we should hesitate, after having watched for a while the doings in the House, to impose fines for non-attendance. Why impose a fine, for instance, upon Mr. Fordney and his colleagues, if they should fail to appear in the House for the rest of the session? Will the people of these United States actually suffer loss or damage if a goodly majority of our dearly-beloved lawmakers should, by their absence, make the enactment of such legislation like the tariff or similarly execrable measures impossible?

No, we should not fine Congressmen for non-attendance. There are a great many members in Congress whom the workers of the country should reward, if they can only be persuaded to become permanently put down in the class of absentees. But the promise of a lack of quorum for the rest of the session, which alone might defeat some pending legislation, is, indeed, too good a thing to be actually hoped for.

ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE JUDGES?

THE City Club of New York has come out with plan for the appointment of judges by the Governor of the State. They recommend a Chief Justice to be elected by the people, and a judicial council to supervise the activities of the other

judges, who would be appointed by the Governor for short terms.

The City Club proponents of this scheme insist that the courts have become the agencies of political bosses and that under the present system nomination and election by the "people" is in reality an appointment by political machines controlled by bosses. So they would take away the courts from the politicians and turn them over to the Governor.

We do not know what merits, technical or otherwise, there exist in this plan. To be honest, we do not care. One thing we do know. As far as labor is concerned, the judges of the State of New York—and for that matter, the judges of every State in the Union—have been long, long, long appointive in the fullest sense of the word. Indeed, they are there, through designation by political bosses, or through appointment by a Governor or a Judicial Council—if the City Club's plan is to be adopted—to represent interests, ideals and a point of view that are directly opposed to the interests of the wage earners, of the overwhelming masses who have to toil for a living in this country.

An intelligent worker has to turn only to the judicial history of this State, say, for the last two years, and in the mass of decisions affecting labor he can only perceive the only, inevitable truth that he cannot expect a "square deal" from the courts unless he himself will take a close hand in "appointing" them—whether through the present form of elections or some improved and more effective method.

Tailors' Wages in Germany

As in other countries, the rates of wages of men's tailors in Germany have also undergone modifications this Spring.

During the last few years the rates of wages for tailors have been fixed by national collective agreements. Last Spring, however, the negotiations did not lead to an agreement. Consequently, the wages have been fixed locally in those towns where the German Clothing Workers' Union has branches. In Berlin the hourly wages at present are 6.60 marks. The highest hourly wages obtained as a result of the local negotiations are paid in Düsseldorf, viz., 7.20 marks. The result of the local negotiations is that the hourly wages vary throughout the country.

The lowest wages amount to 4.25 marks per hour. In general, the hourly wages vary between 5 marks and 6.80 marks. reckoned in Dutch currency, the hourly wages of a men's tailor in Berlin, the capital of Germany, amount to about 20 Dutch

cents. The hourly wages of a men's tailor in Amsterdam, the capital of Holland, are 87 Dutch cents.

As is known, there exists in Germany a National Tariff Schedule in which is indicated the time necessary for making each garment. The time agreed upon as being necessary to make a coat, for instance (Class II.), is 24 hours; 9 1/4 hours for a pair of trousers and 8 1/4 hours for a waistcoat; that is to say 42 hours for the whole suit. An employer in Berlin, therefore, pays 42 times 6.60 marks—that is to say, 277.20 marks—for making a suit in Class II, without fitting or extra work. For this sum alone one could buy two very good suits made to order in Berlin before the war. This proves that in Germany also the currency has depreciated enormously, although not to the same extent as in Austria.

Perhaps it may be of interest to add here that the price of foodstuffs in Berlin is 14 times what it was at the beginning of the war.

What Wells Failed to Mention

We are informed that H. G. Wells, celebrated historian and novelist, has failed to mention in his "Outlines of History" the fact that the tens of thousands of makers of waists and dresses of New York have been wont to come together annually in a reunion, of a bright Saturday afternoon in August—in modern vernacular called a "picnic."

We cannot account for this fateful omission on the part of this rather painstaking recorder of great events. It is, nevertheless, a historic fact known to every student of contemporaneous events that the aforementioned dress and waistmakers have been accustomed to gambol upon the plains of a Kings County park—since days immemorial—in picnic gatherings.

This year the great gathering takes place on Saturday, August 20, at Ulmer Park, in the home-loving Borough of Brooklyn. It is reported from sources no less authoritative than the Arrangement Committee itself that the features of entertainment, joy and pleasure provided for the great hosts of visitors will surpass this year everything in the past.

And, mind you, here we have the great laugh on all of them: THE PRICE OF AN ADMISSION TICKET IS ONLY TEN CENTS.

How French Labor Plans to Nationalize Industry

By MARION LUCAS

Nationalization of railroads, of mines, and of the means of production and distribution of electrical power are called for in the program of the "Conseil Economique du Travail," or Labor Economic Council, which was established in 1919 by the French Confederation of Labor. The Council was organized with the co-operation of the French national federation of co-operatives, the state, employees' association and the union of professional workers in commerce and agriculture.

The Council is composed of economic and industrial experts. Its present function consists of investigation of the possibility of changing the present economic system of France in order to better regulate supply and demand, as well as hours of work and wages. The Council, which is only investigatory in character, and consequently little known in the United States has attracted the attention of many economic experts in Europe. Its organization and work have been studied in detail by the Belgians, who sent a mission to France to inquire into its functions. A delegation was also sent to France from Japan to study the workings of this unique body.

Four pamphlets have already been issued by the French Council on the projects recommended by them. One of the most interesting of these pamphlets is that explaining the purpose of the establishment of the Council.

"The situation of France," says this pamphlet, "is such that, being extremely conscious of the need of remaining alive, the workers' organizations declare today that it is impossible to leave to individual efforts the business of saving their organizations from the economic disaster which menaces them. This is why the General Confederation of Labor and the Labor Economic Council have established an organization which proposes to study national economy. One word is enough to explain this: The economic disaster which preceded and followed the war and from which we have not as yet emerged, and from which we cannot emerge except by rational means, necessitates the development of the incomplete beginnings made before the war and demands that work be begun for the general betterment of everyone."

"At heart the labor movement is not really initiating this work in the true sense of the word. It is rather

taking up again, for the good of all, the chief ideas that capitalists themselves recognized as useful during the war. It proposes to develop them to their fullest extent, taking into account in each case the circumstances of the moment and the regions in which such work is to be done. The Council does not aim at a stifling centralization of forces, but rather at the bringing into harmony of the efforts of the producers, allowing everybody to profit from the general knowledge resulting from statistical information, diminishing the accessory costs attendant on all industrial production, favoring the division of raw material, not under the old scheme of capitalism, but rather according to the necessity caused by demand, in order to distribute as widely as possible the necessities of life. International co-operation should regulate these things, as well as national economies."

"The reasons which impel the labor movement to react, to seek and even to impose industrial progress on the bosses can be summed up in a few words," continues the report. "It reduces the effort of the worker. It makes his attempt to produce objects necessary to the life of the individual easier. Above all, it promises an increase in production and of wealth, and the organized proletariat aspires constantly to an equal distribution of riches. We know that workers' organizations have been made possible and strengthened by the development of industry itself. And just because unionism is organization, it cannot remain indifferent to all that touches upon the rational administration of the means of production and distribution."

"The labor movement has declared that capitalist enterprise is conducted in an incoherent fashion; that there is a multiplication of effort, which hinders production as well as destroys it. It states that capitalist society menaces the great good of all, as well as labor's very life, for it lives a parasitic life. The labor movement cannot remain indifferent to the evolution of society. When it has determined its projects for industrial reforms and new economic conditions, labor will have to propose general organization as a bond between all industries, as the logical consequence of all its ideas, and as the end of its program."

"This is why it is particularly necessary now to establish this gen-

The Fight of the Austrian Tailors

The efforts of our Austrian fellow-workers in their fight for an increase of wages have been crowned with complete success.

This success, however, was not attained until the male and female workers engaged in the ready-made industry, as well as in the made-to-measure branch for ladies and gentlemen, had been on strike for several days. Not only the tailors, tailoresses and stitichers, but also the cutters, managers, managers, etc., took part in this strike.

The following table, taken from the "Fachschrift der Schneider" (Tailors' Journal), shows the present weekly and hourly wages, as compared with the former wages.

The rates of wages for tailors are:	
Class	Wage
Ia.	1436.16
Ib.	1154.00
Ila.	1182.00
Ili.	1071.60
Ilii.	972.00

In the ladies' clothing branch the present hourly wages of a ladies'

tailor are \$4.04 crowns and the weekly wages 2,632.00 crowns.

In order to give an idea of how the Austrian crown has depreciated in value I will again give a comparison between the hourly wages of ladies' tailors in Vienna and the wages obtained by a ladies' tailor in Holland.

An Austrian crown is at present worth one-half cent in Dutch currency (before the war it was worth 50 cents). The wages of a ladies' tailor in Vienna, expressed in Dutch money, is 27 cents per hour, while a ladies' tailor in Holland earns 93 Dutch cents per hour. In February, 1921, the wages of a ladies' tailor in Vienna were 17 Dutch cents. Since February, 1921, the wages in the other branches of the clothing industry have increased in about the same proportion as in the ladies' tailoring branch, from which it can be concluded that in comparison with the wages obtaining in countries with more favorable rates of exchange the general level of wages in the clothing

(Continued on page 5)

eral council on national economy, which will be an organization of multiple duties intended to regulate, to control and to crown the activity of the economic life of the country in accordance with its plans for administration and conduct.

The General Confederation of Labor states that the Council will stimulate powerfully the progress of industrial civilization, as well as rationalizing society and making it a more precise mechanism. Material progress depends on the moral progress of the masses, says the report. This progress is to be encouraged by the Council.

The principles on which the Council is constituted are neither taken from imagination or pure theory. Society obeys the economic currents which prove stronger than whatever social system is in force, whether it be capitalism, collectivism or Socialism. To direct social evolution it is necessary to determine these currents and then follow them. For example, if the progress of the capitalist system before the war be studied, it is seen that society progressed in accelerated rhythm toward a general control of industry, not by the state, but by individual organizations, most often autonomous organizations, such as banks, trusts, or by industrial syndicates formed by the producers. At the same time society was beginning to substitute international economics for national economics.

The capitalists were seeking them, as they are now, only profits, and they sought them by every possible means of exploitation. It was in spite of their desire to safeguard individual independence that they found themselves forced to regulate production within limits imposed by collective arrangements—that is to say, by the needs of the consumers. But since they could, they kept their policy of squeezing the consumer through raising their price standards, while at the same time opposing co-operative enterprises undertaken by the workers, even to the detriment of general progress.

The main objects of the Economic Council are to buy raw materials for all its members; to regulate production by each factory according to demand; to increase the size of factories and personnel or to diminish them according to the needs of the country; to standardize work as far as possible in order to force prices down; and to distribute orders in shops situated as near the selling point as possible in order to cut down the price of transportation. Nationalization of industries is demanded by the Council, but not to take place immediately. The Council is composed of experts with a definite program of a peaceable evolution of society. Interesting developments will undoubtedly come as the Council continues its quiet, orderly work.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes meetings July 27, August 3, 1921.)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. It was decided to approve the recommendation of the Board of Directors to appoint Brother Grand of Local 89 as a business agent and to request the General Manager to transfer one of the Italian business agents to the place of Brother Ristic, resigned, in the Brownsville district.

Local 22 informed the Joint Board in a letter that they have appointed the following persons as business agents from their organization: Abraham Bernstein, S. Haiman, Morris Stamen, Nathan Pogran, Julius Hartung, Olga Orsina, Max Moskowitz, Joseph Shapiro, Abraham Eilnick, Nathan Schneider, Rosa Parr, Goldie Share. Local 19 similarly informed the Joint Board that Brothers John W. Settle and Adolph Sonnen were appointed by them to serve as

business agents. Local 60 informed the Joint Board that Brother Max Guman was appointed by that local to serve as a business agent.

Upon motion it was decided to approve the appointments of business agents by the various locals and that the Board of Directors, in conjunction with the General Manager, assign all the business agents for the various districts.

Communication was received from Local 22 informing the Joint Board of a decision adopted by the local to urge the Joint Board to come to the aid of the suffering and starving millions of the Russians, victims of the present famine. Upon motion it was decided that the Joint Board request the International to call a conference of all its affiliated locals to devise ways and means how best to help the

Russian people. Upon motion, decided to concur in this report.

Communication received from Local 22 calling the attention of the Joint Board to present conditions in the industry and asking it to expedite plans for organizing work among the large number of open shops, which constitute a threat to the working standards in the union shops.

The Organization Committee reported that they held a meeting on August 2d, and that they have also decided to call a special meeting on Friday, August 12, and have invited the General Manager, Department Managers and Local Secretaries to attend. This report was approved.

Delegato Winnick of Local 60 called the attention of the Joint Board to the activities of the American Legion who are doing all in their power to prolong the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs. Upon motion it was decided to send a telegram to President Harding urging him to release Comrade Debs.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the

Association Department, reported that as there was difficulty in connection with discharge cases it would be advisable to meet the leaders of the association in conference in order to remove ones for all this evil, as well as other misunderstandings arising from time to time between their members and the workers in the shops. He suggested that President Schieler be requested to come to this conference. Upon motion this suggestion was approved.

It was also decided that Brother Julius Hoffman be appointed manager of the Independent Department; Brother Israel Horowitz of the Educational Department, and Sisters Camen and Campanella be appointed as Complaint Clerks. The General Manager was authorized to make arrangements of the best way he deemed advisable for conducting the Complaint Department.

Upon motion, decided to grant a request made by Local 89 to the effect, that the Joint Board call for voluntary contributions to aid the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

JUSTICE

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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUDIN, Business Manager

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EDITORIALS

WILL THE PHILADELPHIA WAIST EMPLOYERS LEARN?

Our International has founded a great and important institution for its membership in the widely branched-out and far-reaching educational activities that it is conducting in every city and generally supporting. Our educational activities, indeed, typify fully the true character and the idealism of our organization, the wide appeal it makes to every worker—without distinction of race, creed or color—to broaden their mental and spiritual horizon, to amplify their quota of information and to rise to the level of true human intelligence. Our educational work among the masses is the practical, the most concrete proof of our professions that "man subsists not on bread alone," and that the more intelligent the workers are the more efficient and effective is their fight for their advancement.

Intelligence and information also supply the workers with that valuable asset, that mental balance and poise, which is so necessary in these days of strife and stress. The working class has neither love nor use for the economic system under which we are still compelled to live. We are inspired and are striving for a fundamental change of this system and for its replacing by an economic and social system based upon sanity, true human fellowship and sound economics. The poorly-informed worker, however, approaches these questions from a different angle than the intelligent worker. He tries to see the great obstacles that lie between him and the "Promised Land" the employers that block the way to the millennium, and in his state of myopia he is driven forth only by chaotic and futile impulses. The intelligent members of the working class, however, are steadily aware of the huge barriers that have to be cleared, the handicaps that have to be overcome upon the road to a workers' commonwealth. And they devote all their energies toward finding the means and methods for removing these barriers, toward destroying the Chinese Wall erected in the course of centuries by privilege and greed.

The educational activities of our International is the kind of work that moulds intelligence and leadership for the labor movement. It creates fighters of the substantial, reliable, deliberative type, such who do not spend their time in fighting windmills or smashing their heads futilely against stone walls, but who know what they want and go at it in a well-defined, rational and effective way.

To fulfil its mission completely, it seems to us, our International will have to, in the course of time, in addition to its courses for workers, open up an extension course for some of our employers as well. In our fight with the employers in our industries intelligence is required not only on the part of the workers. It is a contest in which the opposing side has substantial interests at stake and the injection of some intelligence—which is so sadly lacking at times—would be of great service to both parties concerned.

Far be it from us to condemn wholesale the employers in our industry of a general lack of prudence and common sense. Quite the contrary, it was intelligence and foresight that had moved the employers in New York, Chicago and other centres to avert fights in these cities during the past year—that dictated to them the advisability of meeting the just contentions of their workers. Not all the employers, however, seem to be blessed with an abdunderance of a kind that will compel the International to undertake the task of teaching them a lesson that might make them eventually see the light.

The waist and dress employers of Philadelphia appear to belong to the latter class. After the International had settled in every trade and industry—all over the country—on the basis of the retention of prevailing standards and scales, this group of employers has had the arrogance to come out with the fantastic demands that the International make an exception with them and sign an agreement—mind you, sign an agreement!—calling for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in wages, an increase of work-hours to forty-eight per week, the abolition of legal holidays, the extension of the "trial period" to four weeks and similar other demands. Nothing more brutal could have been proposed to the workers, even if they had never had a Union, even if they had been unorganized and completely at the mercy of their "benevolent" lords and masters!

These demands are actuated not only by greed and avarice. Fleecers of labor have always been gifted with these propensities. In the Philadelphia dress employers' case it is blind, unintelligent avarice, bereft of every spark of common sense. On par with these spurious demands is the proposal of that group to "arbitrate" these demands. This tricky suggestion to "arbitrate" the very existence of the organization, the sum-total of all its achievements during the last six years, has the same earmarks of lack of intelligence, of lack of elementary good sense. This attitude of their employers has proved beyond doubt to the workers in the dress and waist

shops of Philadelphia that the only thing that will bring their bosses to their senses is the efficacious, old-time, primitive method of a general strike, the only method that works when all appeals to justice and logic fail.

To extricate themselves of the holes in which their blind obstinacy has placed them, these employers have now appealed to the Mayor of Philadelphia. Perhaps that is not a bad idea. Once before Mayor Moore has acted wisely and honorably and prevented a clash between the workers and the employers in the Philadelphia waist and dress trade when he ruled last Winter that in view of the fact that the cost of living has not decreased wages must remain unchanged until July. Now, July has come and passed and the prices of commodities have not—as every fair-minded and unbiased person knows—fallen to an extent that would warrant the cutting of wages that are meagre and unsteady as it is. Official statistics for July have, in fact, brought the information that the cost of food has increased all over the country seven per cent. Guided by the facts and premises, the workers have-led employers in other cities to retain wages and standards status quo. The Mayor of Philadelphia can come to but one conclusion, and that is to allow the wage schedules of that city to stand until a real lowering of the cost of living becomes a fact.

Should, however, the Mayor's decision, against every expectation, be in favor of the manufacturers, it will not change the situation in the least. Important as such an adverse decision might be, the Philadelphia waist and dress workers are determined not to sacrifice a single one of their hard-earned standards. If the employers will not consent to wait with their demands until December 16, and meanwhile to reconsider and thoroughly revamp them so as to make them fit for discussing; if the manufacturers who are forcing upon their workers the cost of living is inevitable. And when it comes it will be taken up with the maximum degree of enthusiasm and firmness and the will-to-win that intelligent and thinking workers are capable of.

AID FOR THE STARVING MILLIONS OF RUSSIA.

It would seem to us that Gorky and the Soviet Government have erred in appealing to the bourgeois governments of the world for aid. They, who believe that the world is upon the threshold of a revolution, that the workers of the world are ready and able to break down the old and erect a new world order, should have logically appealed first of all to the workers. There is but little doubt that the response of the workers would have been general and enthusiastic. Why appeal to a Hoover, who is a sworn enemy of Socialism? Why appeal to the bourgeois governments, whom the Third Internationale is all but slaying every day on paper?

That was an oversight, indeed, but in this moment of extreme war of dire emergency, one is inclined to make light of such things as "principles," "proletarian self-respect," and such other "bourgeois prejudices." Millions of lives are at stake and "politics" must give way before such an emergency. We consider that the Soviet regime had acted unselfishly and nobly in risking its very existence by inviting foreign bourgeois aid to Russia, which might also bring in its wake the sword of the overt or covert interventionist. It was just as noble to have, in this hour of emergency, forgotten all party differences—great and small—and have united all factions of Russian life in a concerted effort to stave off the horrors of death and famine.

It does not matter that large numbers of workers everywhere are opposed to the Bolshevik regime in Russia. Every honest and right-thinking person must not permit the reactionary and dark forces outside of Russia to break down the Soviet government. If Bolshevism is to fall, it will fall by the will of the Russian people, who have, through their endless sufferings and trials, fully earned the right to self-determination. It is in this direction, too, that events are tending. Whoever has eyes to see can perceive great changes already transpiring in the life of Russia. Its present rule is not the regime of a year ago. True, the same men are at the helm, but they sing different songs now. The Russian masses have already impressed, to an extent, their will upon the Soviet leaders and as time goes on the Soviet will become more and more the expression of this popular will and will ultimately lose entirely its dictatorial form.

What we desire to emphasize, however, is this point: Whatever chance the Russian people will make in their form of life and government must come as an expression of their own will and not be forced upon them from the outside. To obviate such a menace it is the duty of the workers the world over to aid Russia in her present tragical circumstances. The greatest amount of relief to the famine sufferers should come from the slender pockets of the workers. The workers can make it fully possible to carry the brunt of famine relief upon their own shoulders, if they only will. Ten cents a week contributed regularly by the five million organized workers of America would mean half a million dollars a week, and think only what that might mean to the famished peasants and workers of Russia! The mere denial of an occasional soda or a visit to the "movies" would place the American workers upon a commanding height and make them a dominant factor in the work of saving the lives of millions of fellow human beings in the merciless grip of famine.

We are, of course, practical enough to know that not all of these five million are prepared to make even this small sacrifice. But we know that a great proportion of them are ready for it, and there are millions in Europe who are anxious to aid from their slender resources. The duty of aiding devolves, nevertheless, to an even greater degree, upon the members of our Unions who have themselves, in their earlier days, made sacrifices for the liberation of the Russian people. They must not, at this hour of want, let Russia for a prey again to reactionary capitalist ambitions and schemes. They must be the first to respond to the cry for help that has come out from the stricken plains of Russia!

THE WOMEN ARE READY IN CINCINNATI

By ANNE MARTIN.

By SOL SEIDMAN

(From article in "The New Republic," July 20, 1921.)

When shall we have, not a man-made or a woman-made world, but a human world? Women are still far behind as regards human rights, and must catch up with men before sex is put out of politics and the world made human.

Are American women, now the voting equals of men, winning their place as men's political and social equals? Have they demanded, or been given, an equal partnership in the control of political parties; of national and state government? Have they demanded that ability, not sex, determine opportunity and pay in business and industry; in education, law, medicine, and the civil service? Have they demanded the removal of all remaining discrimination in law or custom?

No, they have not, nor have they made any apparent headway since their enfranchisement last year.

Political parties, national, state, and county, are still controlled by men. We have as yet no women United States senators, or governors, or mayors of large cities, and comparatively few women members of state legislatures. We have one woman member of Congress, to be sure, but we had advanced that far in 1916, before the ratification of the national suffrage amendment.

Although there are approximately twelve million women wage earners, we are still discriminated against in the industrial world, in the teaching profession, in schools of law, medicine, science and theology, and male, not woman psychology, continues to shape opinion. For example, soothing syrup in the form of advice to women voters to "educate themselves first before taking an actual part in politics" is being administered in large, sugary doses in articles in newspapers and women's magazines (written chiefly by men), which are apparently swallowed without protest.

But what is the average woman voter thinking of this new application of a "double standard"? Does she see that the old anti-suffragist cry of "woman's place is the home" has been succeeded by "women must be educated first"? Admitting the importance of training in citizenship, should we not take the bull firmly by the horns and declare emphatically: "If women require training for public office, men also require it." Just as we declared in our fight for suffrage: "Women are fit to vote if men are, and there must be no further sex discrimination."

Why aren't we making a vigorous fight against this new double standard, instead of apparently passively accepting it? What is the chief obstacle to winning our political, economic, and social equality today, with the vote in our hands? The chief obstacle is not men—it is the humbleness, the timidity, the fear in the hearts and minds of women themselves, planted there by centuries of teaching that woman is the inferior sex. If we could only change our opinion of ourselves (ignoring men's traditional opinions), our shackles

would drop off instantly. But in our man-made world we still permit the highest praise of a woman to be, "She has a masculine mind." Men and women still accept as the most disparaging criticism of a man, "He's a regular old woman."

A classic example of the power of male psychology is the case of Jeanette Rankin, the first woman member of Congress, who is remembered chiefly through newspaper reports that she wept when she voted against war. Whether this is literally true or not, was it not worthy of respect that she showed natural emotion, a woman's emotion, at voting on such a momentous question? But she was ridiculed and pilloried in the press the country over for having shown the weakness of tears. And yet the same newspapers described without jibes or jeers Claude Kitchin, the Democratic leader, as speaking against the war resolution "with sob in his voice and tears streaming down his face." Nor was Charles M. Schwab ridiculed when he broke down before a recent Congressional investigating committee. When a man weeps, it appears, it is manly and noble; when a woman weeps, even under the same circumstances, it is womanish and weak.

One of the most significant features of Miss Rankin's case is that many women throughout the country joined the hue and cry of the newspapers and politicians against her for weeping when she voted against war. They swallowed hook, line, and sinker the double standard created by male newspaper psychology against their own sex.

In spite of discouraging features, the attitude of women toward our continued inequality is not hopeless. Considering our teaching and economic dependence for generations, it is remarkable that we have lifted up our souls and developed the courage and independence to advance as far as we are today. We are beginning, many of us, to see that our training as mothers, teachers, housewives, bread-winners, as suffragists and reformers working for years to amend the state constitution and laws, and then the national Constitution, is at least the equivalent of men's training in the somewhat muddy pool of party politics. We are realizing that the initiative for the removal of all remaining discriminations must come from us, and that equal participation in state and national government is essential to winning legal, economic and social equality. The iron has entered our souls, and we are shaking off the complex. More and more of us are declaring, without the timid qualifications of the woman's page or the women's magazines, "Women are ready now," whether the office be justice of the peace, mayor of New York, member of Congress or of the Cabinet.

When we have changed our own minds about our "inferiority," the mind of the world will change, and men and women both will have a better chance for a human world.

At the writing of these lines we do not yet know what relief plans the great conference of locals, called together by President Schlesinger, has decided upon. We are, nevertheless, certain that nothing will find a more unanimous response in the hearts of our workers than this appeal; that nothing will have a more unifying effect, will sweep aside all differences of opinion and will erect speedily and effectively a machinery for ceaseless and permanent relief for the sufferers of Russia. We also know that this work will set an example for other labor organizations and will also awaken the millions of organized workers in other industries and sections of the land to their great historic opportunity—the alleviating of the famine sufferers of Russia and the offering of concrete and tangible proof to the whole world of the inseparable bonds that bind the workers of every nation, creed and race on the face of the globe.

We have in Cincinnati three locals belonging to the Joint Board: Local 30, consisting of cutters; Local 98, of pressers, and, Local 63, which comprises all the other workers belonging to the trade. This last named local has a women's branch that is supervised by an Executive Board of its own and has its own delegates to the Joint Board and separate membership meetings. In a word, it is, except for the name, a full-fledged local of its own.

There are about 400 members in the local organization. After the 1917 strike the union had 600 members. Some cloak shops have since gone out of existence and the shop of Bishop, Stern & Stein, which at that time employed 400 workers, employs now only 175. This accounts for the smaller number of union members in Cincinnati at present. The earnings of the Cincinnati cloakmakers are not smaller than in other cities and they certainly live a good deal better and have greater tomorrows than the workers in New York or other large cities. Some of them have their own homes in the suburbs and on the hills around Cincinnati. There are, altogether, about 1,300 workers employed in our trades in Cincinnati on cloaks, skirts, dresses and middie blouses that are still unorganized. There are also a few cloak shops that are outside of the union as yet, where women exclusively are employed.

The reason why the Bishop shop employs only one-half of the workers it employed in 1917 is because they are now buying a lot of garments in the open market cheaper, as they claim, than what it costs them to produce in their own shop. In the Bishop shop they work under the same system as in Cleveland. In the

other union shops the work work system prevails.

The Joint Board is at present making preparations for organizing the workers in the various other ladies' garment trades. We have already formed a committee of 25 persons of the various locals to begin organizing work as soon as the season will begin. We expect to achieve a lot of success in this direction if the season will prove to be a good one. A case in point of the readiness of the Cincinnati members to organize the unorganized workers of their city, I wish to cite the fact that at the last meeting of the Joint Board it was decided to raise a fund for organizing work, as well as a defense fund for the same purpose. The decision was approved by the locals and a general meeting is now being called to decide upon the method of the raising of this fund. The opinion of the Joint Board is that each member be taxed with a day's wages for that purpose, and that Labor Day, a legal holiday in the local cloak trade, be designated for that purpose.

When one considers the fact that the Cincinnati cloakmakers have only recently passed through a four months' strike and are at present paying 50 cents a week in dues, one must come to the conclusion that the Cincinnati cloakmakers are as good a set of union men as their fellow-workers in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. We have no unemployed in Cincinnati just at present. During the strike a number of local cloakmakers left for various cities to seek jobs. Those who have remained, however, have employment and are determined to defend their union and their working standards with the same courage and devotion as they have in the course of the last fight.

The Fight of the Austrian Tailors

(Continued from page 3)

Industry in Austria shows real improvement.

Owing, however, to the continuing increase in the cost of living in Austria, the outlook for the workers in that country continues to be sombre. The weekly wage, it is true, have been increased by some thousands of crowns, but as against that the prices of foods has soared to a fantastic height.

The following list, showing the price of a minimum food ration for a Viennese family consisting of four persons (husband and wife and two children of 13 and 6 years of age), gives an idea of the extraordinary increase in the price of food.

Price in crowns:

(Rationed.)

	Quantity	March, 1921.	March, 1921.
Flour.....	2,000 G.	22.40	0.35
Bread.....	2,000 G.	42.73	1.02
Sugar.....	450 G.	43.20	0.38
Fat.....	450 G.	54.38	0.91
Meat.....	400 G.	38.20	0.78
Total.....		200.91	4.87

In addition we have the following list giving the "uncontrolled" prices of various food commodities:

	Quantity	March, 1921.	March, 1921.
Meal.....	2,000 G.	81.00	0.44
Rice.....	2,250 G.	157.50	1.51
Ground.....			
Maize.....	1,875 G.	65.63	0.60
Potatoes.....	3,000 G.	24.00	0.72
Dried beans, etc.....	3,000 G.	120.00	1.44
Carrots.....	1,875 G.	9.38	0.10
"Bauer-kraut".....	2,250 G.	16.65	0.54

Marmalade.....	150 G.	12.00	0.13
Fat.....	1,155 G.	346.50	2.20
Sausage.....			
Meat.....	200 G.	56.00	0.59
Eggs.....		31.50	0.17
Condensed.....			
Milk.....		105.00	0.45
Total.....		1,024.16	8.70
Grand Total.....		1,225.07	13.57

The prices of food commodities in March, 1921, were, therefore, 90 times higher than in July, 1914. The increase in the price of clothing is still greater, the present price being 150 times more than pre-war prices. The cost of light and heating is 50 times higher than before the war. Rents are twice as high as they were in July, 1914.

In general it can be said that the minimum cost of living in March, 1921, was 80 times higher than before the war. Although wages have also increased enormously, they have not increased in the same proportion as the cost of living. The weekly wage of a men's tailor, for instance, was 40 crowns in 1914. The present rate is 2585.08 crowns—that is to say, about 64 times the 1914 rate.

It must be remembered, however, that the price of food commodities in Austria has again increased considerably since March, 1921, so that the tailors and tailoresses of Austria are already confronted with the necessity of asking for another increase in their wages. It may be said without exaggeration that in Austria the workers are engaged in a continuous fight against famine.

Educational Comment and Notes

PRESIDENT GOMPERS INTERESTED IN OUR LABOR EDUCATION WORK

Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1921.

Mr. Max Levine, care "Justice," International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 51 Union Square, New York City.

Dear Mr. Levine:—I have noted with deepest interest your outlines of lessons given for the Unity Centers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. I was particularly interested in lesson No. 4, as published in "Justice" Friday, July 15th. If not asking too much of you, I would be very grateful if you would

send me a complete set of your lessons and see that I get them from time to time as you have them published. Not only would I appreciate the lessons, but also any material bearing upon them which you may have published.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

Max Levine's outline on the History of the American Labor Movement will be continued in next week's issue of "Justice."

WORKERS' EDUCATION

Editorial in New York Globe, July 23, 1921.)

An extraordinarily interesting development is taking place in the thinking of American workers. During recent months and years a new zeal for education has been born. It is showing itself in various ways. It is a passion both for enlightenment and for liberty. Schools are unacceptably unless they are free. Such men as Senator La Follette and Archibald Stevenson, by the very imperfections of their attempted interference with the ordinary processes of education, have stimulated workers to create schools for themselves. If such American junkies, following the example of the haterites of the past generation, had not attempted to twist education to suit their own social and political theories, the present phenomenon in the labor world might not exist. Thus unconsciously, and certainly unintentionally, the enemies of democracy are often its servants. But for George III. there might truly have been no American Revolution.

This renaissance of education among workers has given rise to schools extending across the continent. Colleges have been organized in many cities by trade unionists, and less formal classes have been conducted in many others. In an admirable small book Arthur Gleason of the Bureau of Industrial Research has traced the development. Mr. Gleason has also very skillfully differentiated workers' education from adult education and from the other manifestations of the new learning. It is a very exacting process. Quite unconsciously, apparently, a few gifted teachers in labor

colleges have rediscovered the old Socratic method of discussion based on thinking and reading and observation. In a way the laborites are creating for themselves a somewhat modified seminar of the nature which proved so fruitful in the United States here, half a century ago. Johns Hopkins University opened its doors as a research institution.

In addition to evolving this fertile method workers' colleges have applied certain informal and almost intangible tests to teachers. In England workers' education has brought to the front a group of brilliant young scholars, of whom R. H. Tawney, Henry Clay, and Alfred Emmen are well known in this country. In the United States the same sifting process is in operation. One American teacher's union was, for example, called on to supply teachers for workers' education. Only two were found to be available. Teachers, however, tend to come out of the ranks of the workers. When they do there is probably less difficulty to overcome from the autocracy of the pedagogues which is so old a tradition in American education.

Where this new movement is tending it is too early to say with precision. The greatest curiosity is being manifested concerning economics and social studies, and that in itself bodes something for the future. The new labor leaders are also accumulating an increasing knowledge of the technical sciences. Labor seems to be getting ready for the readjustment of industry.

INTERLOCAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

led by one on the Social and Industrial History of the United States.

Each course given last season has been elaborated upon and is more comprehensive this year. The special feature for discussion, however, will be the courses arranged through the Extension Division, which will be conducted by teachers and officials of the Labor Movement in the languages—English, Italian and Yiddish. The purpose of these courses will be to provide our active membership, as members of Executive Boards, shop chairmen, etc., with educational activities of an informative character.

We expect to extend this work as much as possible, but its actual success will depend upon the interest displayed in the activities by the more intelligent and energetic membership of our organization. Their services and interest can be secured through the co-operation of the members of the local educational commit-

tees who will be assembled at the Joint conference.

Now that our educational activities are an outstanding feature within the Labor Movement, we feel that it is the solemn duty of every intelligent member of our organization to lend his assistance to make this work a success. This can be best accomplished if every man and woman who is elected by his Executive Board to represent his local at this conference will be present without fail, whether it be sunshine or rain.

The conference will take place at the office of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 65, 220 East 14th Street, right after work on Thursday, August 18. The meeting will not last more than about an hour.

Assist through your counsel and co-operation to spread the gospel of knowledge and proper information among our fellow-workers and help make our Educational Department an effective instrument in the development of our membership.

Applied Psychology and Logic

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

Outlines of lessons given in the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U.

THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

- I. 1. Humanity has made greatest progress in dealing with things—machinery, mechanical improvements, etc.
2. Not so much progress has been made in improving human relationships. Today human beings hate and fight very much like their ancestors of thousands of years ago.
- II. 1. One of the reasons for the difference is that in dealing with things, men employ scientific methods. The scientist obtains results by:
 - (a) Finding out all he can about what is already known on the subject of his investigations.
 - (b) Examining and comparing these facts.
 - (c) Experimenting with them, i.e., combining them in different ways, making additions and changes until he gets what he wants.
 - (d) Testing out the result—"Does it work?"
2. It is impossible to follow always the same method with facts of mental life. Human beings are not things. They do not always feel, think and act the same way under the same conditions.

- III. But it is possible for human beings to use scientific methods in their thinking and acting, so as to have better relations between individuals and groups.

The following can help greatly:

1. Suspended Judgment.

- (a) Find out the other side before judging somebody else's conduct or ideas.
- (b) If you hear only one side of the case, you may judge wrongly.
- (c) There is a French saying, "To know all is to pardon all." If we could know the reasons and motives for people's actions, we would frequently excuse them, no matter how bad they appear.
- (d) A leader may be accused of "treason" to the working class, but investigation may show that he knew certain facts which compelled him to act as he did, for the best interests of the rank and file.
2. (a) Form opinions or decisions only after finding out all you can about the matter.
- (b) Get as many facts as possible.
- (c) Opinions based on what you feel or what you like are generally worth very little.
- (d) Opinions based on what you know to be true, lead to justice and progress.
- (e) For example, the opinion that social or economic changes can be made quickly, is worthless unless you can show several instances in history when this was actually done.
3. (a) Nothing is certain in the future.
- (b) All that can be said is, that it is probable or improbable that something will happen tomorrow.
- (c) The degree of probability depends on the number of times a similar thing happened before. The sun will probably rise tomorrow because it rose millions of times in the past.
- (d) For example, suppression of liberal or progressive movements will probably fail, because it always failed in the past.

4. Action and Judgment.

- (a) Judgment without action produces a Hamlet. Action with judgment produces a Don Quixote.
- (b) A proper combination of judgment and action makes for progress.
- (c) Suspense of judgment, examining all available facts, and not being certain, will not paralyze action. On the contrary, they will lead to intelligent action.
- (d) Blind action is dangerous. It makes people follow false leaders as well as those who are faithful to the interests of the rank and file.
- (e) Those who act without judging, can be led away from what is right, by persons who lead because they have merely personal magnetism or oratorical ability.
5. (a) General statements are worthless unless based on many instances.
- (b) If you know of one or two officials, who are inefficient, you have no right to say that all union officials are inefficient.
- (c) All you can say correctly, is that these particular persons are inefficient.
- (d) The general statement would be correct if it could be proved that a large proportion of union officials are inefficient.
6. (a) Respect the feelings of other people.
- (b) You cannot argue about feelings. You like this or dislike that, you love one person and hate another, simply because you do so.
- (c) You do not like to have your feelings hurt. Nobody else does.
- (d) When you hurt people's feelings, you antagonize them. And then, no matter how good your ideas may be they will not be accepted.
- (e) For example, if you hurt a person's religious or patriotic feelings by making fun of his faith, he will oppose your social, political or economic views.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. This is merely a suggestive outline to be used for reference and for further study.

ARTHUR GLEASON'S PAMPHLET

As was announced in a previous issue of "Justice," Arthur Gleason's revised pamphlet on Workers' Education, which is receiving a great deal of attention throughout the United States, can be secured at the office

of the Educational Department for 25 cents. The regular price is 50 cents.

All out-of-town members who wish copies are asked to remit also five cents for postage.

WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

(1) If your employer is not employing a cutter-in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

(2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.

(3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternalty yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

As was stated in these columns some weeks ago, arrangements have been entered into between the Cloak and Suit Joint Board and our local for the collection of dues from our members in the different offices of the above organization. For the convenience of our members working in the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions, dues and assessments will also be collected from them by the Cloak and Suit Joint Board. The following is the list of the offices of the Joint Board where dues can be paid:

Main office—40 East 23d Street,
Branch offices—
Downtown—35 East 2d Street.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Avenue.
Brooklyn—99 McKibbin Street.
Brownsville—Brownsville Labor
Lycium, 229 Sackman Street.
New Jersey—70 Montgomery St.,
Jersey City.
Complaints for the Cloak and Suit
Division can also be filed by Cloak
and Suit cutters at the above-named
offices. Those of our members working
in the Waist and Dress Division
can file complaints at the following
offices of the Waist and Dress Joint
Board:
Main office—16 West 21st Street.
Branch offices—
Downtown—129 Spring Street.
Harlem—165 East 121st Street.
Brooklyn—60 Graham Avenue.
Brownsville—Labor Lycium, 229
Sackman Street.
Bronx—1258 Boston Road.
Our own office at 231 East 14th
Street will, as usual, accept com-

plaints. However, it is advisable that
only such complaints be filed at our
office as are very complicated and re-
quire the advice of the respective man-
agers.

At the last meeting of the Waist
and Dress Division, held on Monday,
August 8th, which was extraordi-
narily well attended, a detailed report
on the situation in the Waist and
Dress Industry, with particular refer-
ence to conditions prevailing since our
affiliation with the Joint Board, was
rendered by Business Manager Sam
B. Shenker.

In his report he pointed out the
good as well as the bad features of
this affiliation. Some of the effects
were, of course, unavoidable and were
to be expected. These were due to the
fact that our members were used for
years to having their business attend-
ed to by their own local. The sudden,
radical change, especially in view of
the fact that the Waist and Dress
Joint Board is still in its teens, hav-
ing been organized but recently, has
caused disappointment here and there.
As far as the Union shops are con-
cerned, Business Manager Shenker
reports that they have never been con-
trolled as well as they are now. The
only fault that he finds is with regard
to those non-union shops where Union
cutters are employed. Formerly these
cutters were controlled by our own
local, and special attention was paid to
them. With the advent of the Joint
Board the cutting departments in
these shops have been somewhat ne-
glected.

However, Brother Shenker states
that even this has been remedied of
late, and that a special cutters' or-
ganizer has been granted to us by
the Joint Board, whose main work
will be to attend to the above-men-
tioned shops. This latter arrange-
ment was brought about at a confer-
ence held between our Executive
Board and the officers of the Joint
Board, where a thorough discussion
took place on the question of Union
cutters working in non-union houses.
Brother Shenker ended by pointing

out that while at the present time
there is an unprecedented dullness in
the waist and dress industry, at a
time when normally it is the height
of the season, still the organization
can pride itself on the fact that work-
ing conditions as well as wage stand-
ards in the shops have not been
affected. His produced statistics com-
piled from the records of a few hun-
dred shops to prove his assertion.

The report created a very favorable
impression on the members present.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union
has moved to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Reading of Constitutional Amendments
Good and Welfare

Monday, August 22nd

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Ratification of Constitutional
Amendments

Monday, August 29th

WAIST AND DRESS, SPECIAL

Case of Bro. Julius Levin

Monday, September 12th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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